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#### Vital Differences.

If the ticket of the Republican party, the party of the St. Louis platform, the elector of an honest-money President in 1896 and the committee to elect an honest-money Congress in 1898, had not been put in the field in the Greater New York this fall, the consequent shock to the cause of anti-Bryanism would have been felt seriously throughout the country.

If the Citizens' Union ticket, with Mr. SETH Low at its head, had never seen the light, it would have been no misfortune at all. The country has prospered and the city of New York has grown great and proud of itself without the Citizens' Union. If the Republican leaders had falled to

reaffirm the party platform and to nominate as the party candidates unmistakable representatives of its principles, they would have been guilty of treachery that would have made them justly objects for contempt and execration. If the season had passed without a Citi-

sens' Union candidate nobody's good name would have suffered injury. Nomination by the Republicans was a

duty. Nomination by the Citizens' Union was

an indulgence. If Gen. TRACY should fall out of the canvass, the country would be filled with

the gravest anxieties. If SETH Low should cease to be a candidate, no one would have a moment of trouble. Every sincere partisan of the St.

Louis platform would rejoice. If the Republican ticket in New York should be beaten in this momentous elec-

tion, it would be a national calamity. If the Citizens' Union ticket should b beaten, no more harm would come to any man or interest than if the Citizens' Union had not been born.

Here is a simple but imperative guide to voters next election day. In Gen. TRACY is the hub of conservative politics in the Rastern States. If Low will not leave the field, let all now with him leave him and vote for TRACY.

## For Sensible Men.

Nothing is more obvious than that the Republicans can elect Gen. TRACY. With the opposition split up by George, VAN WYCK, LOW, and GLEASON, victory is assured to them if they hold together; and loud as is the noise made by the conspirators who are working in all nasty ways to divide and destroy their party, they will hold together.

The full Republican vote will elect Gen. TRACY beyond any reasonable doubt, and it is the knowledge of that fact which is stimulating every enemy of the Republican party and every friend of HENRY GEORGE and Bryanism to insidious efforts to destroy its unity.

The election of Gen. TRACY is assured if he gets no more than the usual percentage of votes which, as many past elections have demonstrated, can always be relied upon as Republican. SETH Low is working night and day to reduce that sure percentage by drawing off Republican votes to himself. but the party is now fully warned of his hostile purpose. His candidacy is solely against the Republican party and in the interest of its enemies, with whom he and his agents have made an offensive and defensive alliance. It is an alliance against the Republican party, made because the division of that party's foes makes inevitable its own victory unless it is divided.

These are palpable facts recognized by every experienced observer of the political situation. They will be demonstrated to every intelligence before the 2d of November. Both Republicans and Democrats will see that the only chance of beating Bryanism depends on the election of Gen. TRACY, and that his election can be made certain through support of the Republican

With that result assured, the anxiety now oppressing the business community would be dissipated forthwith; confidence and buoyancy would come to every market. That, too, is indisputable. Every intelligent man of business knows it, whatever be his political affiliations. It would sweep away every cloud, and the prosperous movement of the markets would go on with a new bound.

Moreover, the superiority of Gen. TRACY to each and all of the candidates opposed to him is acknowledged by everybody. He is the ablest man ever nominated for Mayor of New York, and his long and distinguished record of public service creates confidence in him throughout the community. He is the only candidate whose canvass is honest and straightforward, without deals, and squarely on principle.

Leaving politics out of consideration altogether, if a great private corporation was called upon to elect a President or administrator which man would it choose, HENRY GEORGE, a scatter-brained social theorist; VAN WYCK, an easy-going voluptuary; SETH LOW, a college President, who has introduced vicious socialistic teachings into his college, or Gen. TRACY, a solid and conservative man of great legal and demonstrated administrative ability !

# The question answers itself.

President and Czar Honor the Mikado. When Japan takes her seat in the forthcoming seal conference at Washington it will be the most significant acknowledgment the two greatest nations of the American and European continents could formaily make of her position, character, and influence among the powers of the world. Lord SALISBURY'S maladroit action in declining to participate in the proceedings makes the event all the more significant from a historical, as well as in a diplomatic point of view; for it has given the United States and Russia an opportunity, keenly coveted, it may be, of signally complimenting and honoring, at the expense of Great Britain, this rapidly developing and marvellously progressive young power of the Pacific. This is the plain interpretation to be placed on the decision of the two Gov-

any regard whatever to England and the Canadian pelagic sealing pirates that find shelter under her flag.

But, putting away all considerations of this character, no other course could have een pursued by the Washington Administration and the Emperor of Russia without ahandoning the high ground they have problem on a basis just to all parties in interest, and, at the same time, creditable to our common civilization. Japan has equitable rights in the preservation of the seal herds. The barbarous slaughter of them by the Canadian hide bunters threatens the destruction of one of her important industries; and, therefore, her exclusion from any international council on the subject would be a wanton violation of her natural right by the Governments guilty of it. If the colonial exigencies of the British Premier's policy impel him to assume this unenviable position of sacrificing justice and principle on the altar of expediency, the atmost lenity he can hope for at this stage of the century is that the world will spare him the expression of its contempt.

Apart from the adjudication of the seal difficulty and the wisdom or unwisdom of Lord SALISBURY in straining after a supposed undue advantage for his side of the controversy, it is not impossible that the coming deliberations may bear in their train consequences of far-reaching import. One effect will be, it is most probable, to add a new link to the chain of firm friendship which has subsisted between ourselves and Russia during more than a century. That magnificent empire has no projects to subserve in opposition to our interests. In giving us the opportunity to purchase Alaska she rendered us proportionately as great a service as did France when we acquired Louisiana. On our side we have no sentiments toward Russia save sincere good will and gratitude. Japan, it is to be hoped, as a result of the conference, will be convinced that in us she can ever find sympathy and support in her just efforts along all the lines of na-

tional progress. Perhaps, after all, it is well that Lord SALISBURY should not have a representative present when the United States, Russia and Japan meet in council to discuss the pelagic sealing. The absence of a British diplomat will undoubtedly conduce to larger freedom of debate, a wider latitude of action and a franker confidence in suggestion than might otherwise obtain. All the parties in interest will assuredly be the more comfortable.

## The Clergy and the Campaign.

The churches of New York represent in their membership and their congregations the law-abiding, conservative, and orderly sentiment of the community. Even an infidel will agree to that proposition, however much he may dissent from the religious faith and spirit of religious devotion to which they appeal.

The churches, therefore, simply as social agencies, are first among the enlightening and civilizing forces of the community. The clergy, accordingly, are under a grave responsibility to the community for the manner in which they use their very great social influence. It is heavy at all times, but at this particular time more especially it should rest on their consciences with a heavier burden than ever, restraining them from all imprudence of word, and inducing in them calmness and temperateness of judgment. It is a time when a clergyman should think with the coolness of his head and be careful that his reason should not be unbalanced by his emotions.

Clergymen are citizens, and being citizens it is their bounden duty to be interested in politics. Naturally, they are partisans, for otherwise they would not be clergymen. They declare their partisanship in their ordination vows. They are all connected with organizations, of which primarily and necessarily they are partisans. The different churches in this republic have no conection with the State, and their organization in their various divisions is purely voluntary, but it is none the less an organized force. Without such organization they would fall to pieces and their value to society would be gone.

Political organization is equally necessary to prevent political anarchy, with the consequence of social anarchy. The great strength of society and government in England has come from its most admirable organization of political parties. For hundreds of years the people have been consolidated into two great parties, each bound together by a few common and simple principles. This has tended to produce the political conservatism which is characteristically English, and has made possible reasonable and orderly representative government, individual extravagance and eccentricity yielding to agreement on the few principles common to all. On the Continent of Europe we have seen the serious obstacles to the progress of representative government raised by a diversity of parties, due to their refusal to subordinate minor differences in order to reach the agreement which alone can assure orderly and successful government by a crystallization of broad principles into two great parties, the party in power and party of the opposition.

In this republic, fortunately for its existence and its prosperity, there has been such a crystallization for one hundred years. It has tended directly to the social order and conservatism so essential to the churches. Organization of itself conduces to conservatism. Great organized bodies move slowly and are not easily swayed by every wind of doctrine. The Church, therefore, does ill to itself and to society if in any way it lends assistance to the breaking up of political organizations. It fights against its best friend and opens itself to bitter assault on the very grounds on which it makes its own assault.

In this campaign in the Greater New York two great social and political forces, which probably will be arrayed against each other in this city and this republic for a long time to come, are now flercely contending for the supremacy. On the one side is the force which expresses popular discontent with the present social and political system, and on the other is the force for the defence of that system against its violent attack. Every citizen, every clergyman, must be on the one side or the other of that conflict. If he is not fighting with the organized defenders of society he is fighting against them, however much he may try to evade the necessity by undertaking to train with an independent political army; for there is no such army. By its very act of splitting off from the defenders of society it makes itself the ally of the

enemy. If it is not for us, it is against us, In this campaign the opposing forces are the body behind HENRY GEORGE and Judge VAN WYCK, as the representatives of social theories involving substantial social revolution, and the body behind Gen. eraments to discuss the question without TRACY, representing the views of the concession to a railroad, such as might

social system for which the Church stands necessarily as a conservative force. Mr. Low is simply conducting a diversion, which, being a diversion, is wholly in the interest of the opponents of organized society. Of course it cannot benefit the defenders, and at a time so critical it can accomplish nothing directly, but taken in the effort to solve the vexatious | indirectly may serve to divide disastrously the forces of conservatism. The issue is too sharp and awakens too much intensity of feeling on both sides for any outside and independent movement to distract public attention sufficiently to have any chance of direct success of its own. This is no time for eclectic politics. The division is too square and the dividing lines

are too sharp for that, Clergymen are men of education, trained to reason and reflection, and if they deal men more likely to come out right, but when they go into politics under the impulse of their blind emotions only, no men ere so likely to come out wrong. Of all political campaigns in our remembrance, this has been most distinguished by sheer humbug and rank political immorality. It has been a vile campaign, full of treachery and hypocrisy and false pretence, along with folly almost inconceivable. And why? Because scheming and conspiring and blind political ambition has been seeking in all ortuous ways to avoid the issue between civilization and its enemies, which is bound o be the sole issue fought out on the 2d of November.

Apparently, there has been an assumption hat clergymen, because of their political ignorance and consequent credulity, could e relied on to assist in this futile undertaking. Let us hope, however, that when the clergy really begin to think for themselves, the assumption will be proved as false as it is insulting. But they must start out with their thinking without delay; lest they wake up the morning after election to the uncomfortable discovery that they had been fighting on the side of the enemies of civilization.

## Tooley Street in Brooklyn.

For the last two or three days Brooklyn has had every opportunity to become alarmed. That it has not become alarmed shows the settled courage of its people, for they are dwelling in the midst of dangers, although they didn't know it until last Friday. Then the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee whitened all the streets and darkened all the minds of that city by a masterly circular, the work of an unknown but a prodigious hand.

"The tyranny and corruption of party organization," says this masterpiece, with passionate scorn of syntax, "has again brought into existence a body of men known as the Citizens' Committee." These committeemen, this offspring of tyranny and corruption, will support SETH LOW for Mayor, for the reasons subjoined:

"They believe that the strife of parties endanger the State, and they call upon all good citizens for moral, political, and financial support. "Without party organization they must depend

pon the patriotism of the people, and they ask you to share with them the expense of this campaign. "With your assistance it will be possible to make it again manifest that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the

Contributions may be sent to any member of the finance committee or to the committee's treasurer, a distinguished statesman of the name of HAIGHT, P. O. box 46. Brooklyn.

Mr. HAIGHT and his fellow financiers must be very busy counting in the money, if Brooklyn thoroughly apprehends the danger of the State. Yet Brooklyn is reported as calm and normal, not scared in the least by the strife of parties or the thrilling outcry of the offspring of tyranny and corruption.

Well, if contributions do not come in, and government of, by, and for the people perishes from Brooklyn and the rest of the earth, Tooley street will have no cause of self-reproach. Tooley street has done its duty. Brooklyn has had fair warning.

## The Atlas Company and the Canal.

The grant of Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company, which our Government now contemplates acquiring by purchase, stipulates that the company shall have the right to construct and operate a railway along the whole extent of the canal, or any part of it. The value of this provision is obvious not only from the fact that the railway might be of the greatest use for transporting material and workmen during the construction of a canal, but also because such a line, if adversely owned, might come into competition more or less with the canal, especially when the completion of the latter should have increased the settlements along its banks. One of the very first steps, it will be remembered, taken by the ill-fated Panama Company. under M. DE LESSEPS, was to acquire the already existing railroad across the Isthmus, at a large cost.

It will therefore be understood that when, some time ago, our Government learned that Nicaragua, notwithstanding its relations to the Canal Company, had granted to others certain rights of steam navigation along the San Juan River, and therewith sundry tramway and railroad rights, it became immediately anxious to know the exact facts. It appears that the British corporation which has received this recent concession is the Atlas Steamship Company, and that it is expressly declared that the grant is not to conflict with the contracts which the Government has entered into in regard to the interoceanic canal "along the same line." Still, the very phrase just quoted suggests the possibility of encroachments upon the Canal Company's rights and privileges, while the wording of

the new contract is also suggestive. The arrangement with the Atlas Company is avowedly based on "the idea of developing the steam navigation of Lake Nicaragua and the River San Juan del Norte, which each day becomes less navigable, and to facilitate the communication to the Atlantic, on which great interests depend, with the expectation of developing the commerce and agriculture" of the country. This project, however, should be so guarded as not to cut into the province of the canal, which is to cost perhaps from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The new company is to maintain a regular line of steamers between Grenada, on the northern part of Lake Nicaragua, and Greytown.

And, in addition, the contract gives the Atlas Company the exclusive right of steam navigation in the Silico Lagoon for thirty years, and a right of constructing tramways and railroads "at the best places to avoid the obstacles in the River San Juan." Apart from other objections to the contract, the question arises whether the clause just quoted might not conflict with the contract with the Maritime Canal Company, even though in the latter Nicaragua only agreed "to abstain from granting a

compete with the canal for the transporta-tion of merchandise." It should be said that Silico Lagoon is a small body of water a few miles from Greytown, and about midway between the proposed canal route and the lower part of the San Juan River.

It may perhaps be held that the present

is an auxiliary arrangement, entered into

from necessity, through the increasing need

of making the San Juan more navigable, and in view of the delays encountered in constructing the canal. But here we note the peculiar provision that the contract for the railroad between Colorado Junction and Silico Lagoon shall not be transferred to any other person, foreign company, or Government, thus preventing our own Government from acquiring it, should this course be deemed advisable. It may perhaps be urged that the new concession with politics with their heads, there are no is really only a part of the internal improvement of Nicaragua over which that country retains control, and that it may be a benefit to the canal. But this is a matter on which those who are interested in the canal want the opportunity of judgment. It is plainly desirable that the greater enterprise should not be impaired in any way by the smaller, and our Government has therefore properly directed its representative in Nicaragua to examine the new project thoroughly, so that a protest may be entered against it if required.

## Follow Him!

What every Republican in the Low move nent must have felt to be true and to be pressing him to repentance was most credtably said last Saturday by Mr. George E. WALDO, a member of the so-called Committee of Fifty, or Low annex, in Brooklyn. Mr. WALDO rejoined the Republicans with this statement:

"Since the Citizens' Commissee of Fifty has co cluded to make independent nominations, and so taken a position antagonistic to the Republican party, I cannot, of course, honorably remain in both the Republican organization and the Citizens' Commit ee, and, consequently, hereby resign from the Committee of Fifty.

"I consented to become a member of this committee with the expectation of a union ticket being nomi

nated by all the anti-Tampisny organizations, I was isposed to overlook this action and use my best et forts to secure the nomination of Mr. Low by the Republican party, notwithstanding the action of the ras not willing to overlook it, and the result is tha no unity of action is possible against Tammany Hall and the only hope of success in this campaign seems to be in the candidacy of Gen. TRACT."

For this resolute reassertion of political convictions against the dictates of the vanity that can make no retraction under any circumstances, Mr. WALDO deserves the gratitude of every seriousminded conservative citizen and the respect of every voter in the Greater New York capable of appreciating a manly act. He erred originally in attempting to induce the Republican party to accept a non-partisan candidate. It was not that the Republican party was not willing to overlook the action of the Citizens' Union. The Republican party could not overlook it. As keepers of a commanding division of great political organization extending throughout the country, they could no more accept SETH Low as their candidate, on any agreement on his part, than they could nominate the nominee of Tammany Hall or of the Democratic Alliance.

But Mr. WALDO will not be alone. Other men who have wandered blindly into the Citizens' Union are genuine believers in the present mission and value of the Republican organization. Let them speak out like Mr. WALDO.

## The Deal Between Low and George

The assertion has been made and is repeated still that the deal between the Low agents and the agents of HENRY GEORGE was neither proposed nor suggested on the side of the Citizens' Union. Here are the exact facts as to the proceedings, as related by the New York Times of last Saturday, a thick-and-thin supporter of Low:

"A deal was made yesterday between Ton NSON, representing HENRY GEORGE, and the candidates of the Citizens' Union, whereby the county ficket of the Citizens' Union may appear upon the ballot under the Henry George ticket, which will be known as the Democracy of Thomas JEFFERSON "The deal between Mr. GEORGE's friends and the Citizens' Union was brought about through a visit made by Chairman RETSOLDS of the Citizens' Union to Mr. Jousson. Mr. RETNOLDS was seeking the indorsement of the Henry George faction for several candidates of the Citizens' Union. The two men

talked the matter over, and as candidate after candidate was gone over, Mr. Johnson said he was willing to have the men put on the Henry George ticket. It was agreed at last that Mr. George's county ticket should be the same as that of the Citizens' Union." The overtures, accordingly, came from the Low agents, as George's managers now assert. Low's men came to George's, not GEORGE'S to Low's. Moreover, the deal stands. We hear no word from the Citizens' Union indicating that it has a thought

Thus the close alliance between GEORGE and Low is demonstrated to everybody. The narrative of the proceeding in the New York Times thus goes on:

of retiring from it.

"Yesterday each and every candidate of the Citizens' Union received a letter by special delivery re questing him to be present in the library of the Charity Organization, in the United Societies building, at 4 o'clock.

"During the afternoon Mr. Jousson, who had pened up headquarters at the Everett House, quietly received several visits from persons high in the Citizens' movement and among the friends of Mr. Gronge. Mr. Gronge was also called and informed of what was in the air although the details of the deal were not explained to him. Mr. Jourson left the Everett House at 3:30 o'clock, and by a circuitous route reached the United Charities building in time o see the various candidates on the county ticket.

"Mr. REYNOLDS had called a meeting of the Citisens' Union Executive Committee in the morning, and placed the proposition as it existed before them. The committee decided that it was a matter the candidates should decide for themselves, and the meeting at the Charities building was called. Mr. RETNOLDS met the candidates, and, after telling them of the Executive Committee's action, said the committee thought the move wise one politically. He then asked Mr. Jourson, who was present, to address the meeting. Mr. Joneson said the committee representing George, recognizing that the Citizens' sired a good city government and having in view the same object, felt that it would be dividing the forces of good government to have two tickets in the field."

It appears, then, that Low and GEORGE are in harmony in their desire for "good city government," and have come together as natural allies.

How does that strike conservative men?

If it is true that the iron trade of Pennsylvania is going to build a colessal statue somewhere near the headwaters of the Ohio River " to TUBAL CAIN, inventors will be much encouraged. To be sure, the honor comes somewhat late, but when it comes it will be of heroic We should have supposed, however, that not the workers in iron and brass, but the worldgirdling and universal Smith family would have been the proper persons to erect a memorial of

Perhans no part of Surgeon-General STERNBERG's report is more interesting than that which compares the white and the colored soldiers from the sanitary point of view. He puts at 868,88 per thousand the total admissions of the latter to hospital, against 1,132.49 for the whites. In another form of statement, the loss

of available use among the colored men was 25.75 per thousand of strength, while among the whites it was 34.72. The colored soldier,

on the average, lost 9.42 days during the year from disability, while the white soldier lost 12.71. A fact specially worth noting is that the hospital admission rate for intemperance was 31.20 among the white soldiers and only 5,70 among the colored. If we couple these statistics with the well-known low rate of desertion among the colored troops, as compared with the white, it becomes clear that, so far as economy

Here is a remarkable list of an office. seeker's disclaimers of personal self-scoking. We append Mr. SETH Low's own certificates of his ruling motives in the present campaign: "In view of the grave importance of the first elec-

of maintenance is concerned, no mistake was

made in organizing the Ninth and Tenth Cav-

alry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth

tion on the Greater New York charter 1 will not elling nate myself from the situation, as I was compelled to do three years ago." "I am still charged with responsibilities that I can-not lay aside, except under compulsion of a public

and in fear of Gon," " As I felt constrained by a sense of public duty to accept the nomination for Mayor of the city of New

duty that cannot be gainsaid."

York, I feel it to be my duty to Columbia University to place in your hands, for such action as you may see fit to take, my resignation as President." "Nothing but a deep sense of the imperative na-ture of the call to public duty could have led me to

scoopt the nomination." To this carefully oiled list of irresistible moral obligations another statement is worthy of

being added: "I could wish that this popular movement had eignated some other man to lead in the struggle."

The merit of these grandiloquent tributes to Mr. Low's noble slavery to duty is described by the Hon, WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG'S searching comment upon Mr. Low's history in the past "I knew a year ago," said Mr. STRONG, year. "that Mr. Low wanted to be Mayor, and no power on earth could stop him." He was bound to be a candidate, unification or disintegration, Republican or Democratic nomination, and ound to discover some plausible reason for his candidacy under every successive development

Whoever takes SETH Low to his bosom as a olleague in politica smears himself with the slime of insincerity and deceit.

It is difficult to believe that Nebraska Day was celebrated in one day at the Nashville Exposition last week. Governor SILAS HOLCOME had official duties which made it necessary for him to return to his State before long, and he easily completed his speech at the festival. The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN always pays when he makes a speech, and so he didn't care to indulge in a long one at "space" rates. But the great Nebraska Senator, the Hon, WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, was at Nashville. It is impossible for him to finish a speech in a single day In that petty time he can hardly begin one, hardly come to the end of his preludes and pr

## BANTA CLAUS.

#### The Trouble Caused a Good Mother by a Blin Minister's Benial of His Existence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Having read in your reply to "Virginia" the beautiful explanation on the subject of "Santa Claus." I felt that I must tell you how it has relieved my mind, and how grateful I feel to you, for I doubt if "Virginia's " parents had the same cause for grievance that I have had. While your motto. If you see it in THE SUN, it's so," has always been a favorite quotation of mine, it never occurred to me to do as "Virginia" has done. I am the mother of four children, trying to

live the life of a Christian of the Methodist per-

suasion; the reason for my choice perhaps being that in the beautiful village up in Pennsylvania where I was raised there was only one meeting house, and that happened to be of that faith. I have always tried to teach my children the beauty of truthfulness, and am sure it has seen with pardonable pride that I have told them that I never told a lie, no matter how unpleasant the truth might be; and especially would I never deceive them, my own dear little children; so that when Christmas time would come, with the mystery surrounding Santa Claus, and while I could not explain how it was nor attempt to answer all the questions concerning him, yet I knew there was a Santa Claus, and he was so good to me, always bringing me his choicest blessings, health and happiness, I felt justified in my convictions, for, as you say, the most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. But to come to the point. It has been the custom of the children and myself to seem dour two weeks' vacation "up home" among my people in the country. A year sgo this summer we had made our usual annual trip, and the next day after our arrival being the Sabbath, like all good people we took our children and went to church. How well I remember what a beautiful day and how happy I felt to be one-c more with my own dear old friends, all of whom I lovel and then we were to have a new preacher, or rather a "supply," since the regular was away or absent on account of sickness. We all expected to hear a good sermon, and in this we were not disappointed, as he certainly did talk beautifully until he came to his lastly, and then, oh, deer. Mr. Editor, what do you think! This man of God, who was sent there to preach His Word and tell us the truth, what do you think he said! Why, he told the parents how they had deceived their children, and the children that they had been deceived, that it was all a fabrication, that there was no Santa Claus. Imagic emy dismay and mortification when my children at the first opportunity confronted me with this, that I had deceived them and told them a lie. I thought then how much better had I staved at home and read my Bible or a copy of THE SUS.

I hope some time before next Christmas you will write again on this subject so that I can send it up there and have it read before their literary society, and in this way we may be able to set those dear parents richt again before their children.

Mrs. G. C. JEFFERIS. and happiness, I felt justified in my convictions, for, as you say, the most real things in the wo

## TO STUDY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

#### The Recent President of the Kansus Agricultural College to Extend Our Knowledge.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.-Dr. George T. Fnirchild. ately forced out of the Presidency of the Kansas Agricultural College so that this educational nstitution might be made to breed Populists at State expense, is coming East, and expects to spend the year in studying the present educational methods of our important universities and colleges in order to determine more accurately the function of the agricultural college and its right articulation with other kinds of educational institutions. His judgments as to the methods of education best adapted to the ends which the agricultural college ought to attain will be carefully written out, and may assist in preventing the repetition, in other states, of the success which has accompanied the Popullat scheme for propaganda in Kansas. This special study, together with his experience, ought to enable Dr. Fairchild to make a valuable contribution to our discussion of odurational methods.

After the completion of this study of our universities and colleges. Dr. Fairchild will no doubt enter again the ranks of our college President. Prof. Francis H. White, who would not reme

to play a part in the propaganda inaugurat-at the K. S. A. C., has entered the graduate d partment of Harvard University and been a pointed assistant in political and constitution history of the United States.

#### From the Norfolk Landmark. Abraham Crabill, an old Confederate soldier of the Stonewall Brigade, died at his home in

Shensadoah county last Saturday. It was a well-established fact that during an interval between the hard fighting he had shot and killed Gen. Sedgwick near Spottsylvania Court House. Mr. Crabill was a sharpshooter at the time,

#### Any Old Nomination Will D To the Editor of The Stx-Sir: I commend this

ouplet to Citizen Reynolds as a Low button: "Low, the poor indian, whose mis tutored mind, 'In fear of God' loves votes of any kind." CHARLES F. CARTY.

#### Love and Opportunity. From the Indianapolis Journal

She-Would you love me more if I had a million ollars? He—Of course I would. I would have more time,

## AFFAIRS IN ALASKA

## eport of Capt. Tuttle of the Revenue Cutter

Bear on the Situation up the Tukon. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-Capt. Francis Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear has made a report to the Treasury Department of the operations of the vessels in Alaskan waters this season up to Sept. 16, at which date he was at St. Michael. After narrating the movements of the vessels, he referred to the condition of affairs in Alaska, growing out of the Claudike excitement, and his statements are of Interest.

sea-going vessels and six river steamers. One steamer and one barge are in process of construction on the beach. About three hundred people are encamped, awaiting the completion of these vessels. Seven vessels are yet expected to arrive with many passengers. There is no possible chance for these people to reach the Upper Yukon this season, and they must either winter here or at some poin: inside the mouth of the Yukon River. While there will be an abundance of provisions, the trading companies having their main depots here, trouble is likely to arise from those who have no provisions and no means to purchase them. This, however, is "I realize the solemnity of the call that is made a small matter in view of the situation above upon me, and my decision has been reached soberly Fort Yukon, on the Yukon River. On the 13th inst, the steamer Hamilton returned from her up-river trip, having been unable to reach Cit cle City, the water being too low. Capt. Hill landed his cargo on the river bank. Five other steamers now on the river probably will not be

landed his cargo on the river bank. Five other steamers now on the river probably will not be able to reach Circle City or Dawson. In that event there will not be sufficient provisions to support the people during the winter."

Speaking of the condition of the customs service, Capt. Tuttle said:

"At St. Michaela deputy collector is stationed, who is required to attend to all customs business. Frequently there are several vessels in port discharging bonded goods at one time. It is impossible for one man to attend to all this business. When the Bear arrived here in June a quartermaster was sworn in as temporary in spector. The bonded goods are loaded on steamers or barges to proceed up the Yukon. After leaving St. Michael there are no customs officers in charge of these goods. The vessels frequently get aground, and it is necessary to discharge all cargo before the vessel can be floated. Not being in charge of customs officers, and it being impossible to have them under seal, great opportunity is offered to defraud the customs. In my opinion it is necessary to have a customs officer on every vessel carrying bonded goods."

The laws regarding the inspection of steam vessels also received Capt. Tuttle attention.

"They are entirely disregarded." he wrote. "No inspectors of hulls or boilers have ever visited this place. At least sixteen such vessels are now running in this part of Alaska, and are the only means of carrying provisions into the interior. If I should seize them starvation would ensue to those depending on them for supplies. At the same time, hundreds of people are travelling on these vessels who are without the safeguards to life that the law ways they shall have. I carnestly recommend that provision be made to have those vessels inspected as the law requires."

have. I earnestly recommend that provision to made to have those vessels inspected as the law

#### TO AVOID PROSECUTING REEDER. District Attorney Fox Wishes to Withdraw from the Wanamaker Case.

Easton, Pa., Oct. 11,-Before Judge Scott this morning James W. Fox, the District Attorney. presented a petition asking to be relieved of acting as District Attorney in the cases against Gen. Frank Reeder, Webster C. Weiss, and Maurice Luckenbach, who are charged with conspiracy against John Wanamaker, and praying the Court to appoint a special District Attorney to conduct the cases. His petition said: "By reason of the relations existing between our petitioner and the said Frank Reeder your petitioner feels that it would be indelicate and mproper for him to act as District Attorney in the trial of said cases."

Subsequently, at the request of W. C. Shipman of counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Fox with-drew the application temporarily but presented it this afternoon. Mr. Shipman wanted the Court to suspend action on the petition until counsel could get together and consult about it. Judge Scott said it was a matter in which the it. Judge Scott said it was a matter in which the Court was not obliged to hear any suggestions as to who should be appointed special District Attorney. He said that, owing to the delicacy of his position. Mr. Fox felt as if he would like to be relieved altogether of any participation in the trial of the case. Whether he should be relieved under the circumstances was a matter also for the Court to decide. Mr. Shipman said he differed from the Court's ruling that counsel for the prosecution need not be consulted as to who was appointed special District Attorney. Mr. Shipman said he would rather have Mr. Fox to act than any one else.

"All I can say is," continued Mr. Shipman, "that if the Court appoints a special District Attorney, I shall sever my connection with the Commonwealth's cases."

"Well I can't help that," replied the Court

Attorner, I shall sever my connection with the Commonwealth's cases.

"Well, I can't help that," replied the Court, and thus the matter ended.

Judge Scott will consider the matter for a few days. There has been no new development in the report that William Winsboro, one of the Commonwealth's witnesses, had gone to Europe, except that his brother-in-law, L. B. Camden of Bangor, said to-day that Winsboro had intended going abroad on State business. Winsboro's absence will not be of any moment unless he falls to be here when the case comes up for trial in November.

### DEMOCRATIC CONSUL'S FORESIGHT. He Secures His Transfer to a Better Place Be-

fore His Successor Was Appeinted. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-William C. Drehrer, a South Carolina Democrat, was removed abou week ago from the office of Consular Agent at Suben, Germany, in order that the place might be given to a Republican. Mr. Drehrer had previously made up his mind that he did not want to stay at Guben any longer. His official income last year was only \$825, and since the passage of the Dingley law his fees have been massage of the Dingley law his fees have been growing less. Before he knew that the powers that he in Washington contemplated his removal, he wrote to influential friends in America to secure his transfer to Neukirchen, where a German subject was acting as Consular Agent. The State Department was glad to secure the service of an American citizen there, and the transfer was made to-day. Last year Neukirchen paid \$1,045 in fees, and it is said that the agency has not been injured by is said that the agency has not been injured by the Dingley law. So Mr. Drehrer has profited through losing his former place, and has a pretty good chance of remaining in the Consu-lar service forecasts. lar service four years more.

## SHALL CYCLES BE TAXED?

## List Them Among the Vehicles. STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 11,-The new Board

of Assessors in Connecticut are organizing to make out the lists of property liable to taxation. and the members are giving the proposal to tax bicycles a good deal of thought. Under the taxation laws of the State every vehicle valued at more than \$25 must be taxed, but bicycles have never paid taxes. Last year several of the

have never paid taxes. Last year several of the leading lawvers of the State who ride bieveles voluntarily included their bicycles in their lists, but the assessors struck the wheels off.

The wheelmen now are clamporous for better roads, and thousands of dollars have been spent on the highways been se of their importunity. There seems to be a desire on the nart of many that a special tax of \$1 on each wheel shall be laid, the revenue to be spent in improving the roads. This plan would result in beligging in upward of \$200,000, which if spent on the country roads, would make a vast improvement in a few years. The wheelmen as a body, however, are opposed to the tax.

### PRESBYTERY'S PATIENCE TAXED. Indications of Weariness Resulting from the Tiresome Warszawiah Case.

The Warszawiak case was not ended at yesterday's meeting of the New York Presby-tery. The Presbytery had adjourned to give a judicial commission time to finish its consideration of Warszawiak's appeal from the decision of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Forbes, moderator of the commission, reported progress. He also reported that Warszawiak had with-Beath of the Man Who Milled Gen. Sedgwick. the also reported that Warszawitk had with-drawn his objection to Dr. Bushnell's connec-tion with the commission, and had even said that he never objected to Dr. Bushnell. Dr. Forbes reported that Dr. Atterbury, the other member of the commission to whom objection was made by the appellant, had declined to act. After a debate, in which the smorressed irrita-tion of the Presbytery over the tellousness of the case was clearly visible, the moderator ruled that Dr. Atterbury's defection would not affect the validity of the commission's finding in the least.

### Celebrating Father Mathem's Birthday. HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 11.-The birthday of

Pather Mathew, the Trish advocate of total ab-stinence, was relebrated in Hazleton to-day with a parade of all the Catholic abathence societies in the Scranton docese. All incending trains up to noon, the hour of the parade, grought large crowds. Representatives from societies in Scranton, Wilkesharre, Nanticoke, Piymouth, Sugar Notch, Beaver Brook, Andericd, Harwood, Drifton, and Hazleton participated in the parade.

A COUNTY DEEDED TO THE CHURCH.

# One of the Curious Evidences of Patth in &

From the Soft Lake Tethune Some time ago the County Recorder of Sanpete county, in looking through his vault, discovered an old record of transfers, a perusal of which is very interesting from the fact that is contains the record of the transfer of all prop-

erty in the county from the several owners to the President of the Church. Many men whose names appear on the record now deny ever having made any such transfer, but their names "At present," he said, "there are in port seven are there just the same. Perhaps the most interesting of these old deeds, which are all alike except as to description of property, is the one executed by old Arropine, an old Ute chief, who was formerly ruler

tion of property, is the one executed by old Arropine, an old the chief, who was formerly ruler over what is now Sanpete county, in which he deeded the whole of Santen county to Brigham Young, in trust. The deed reads as follows;

"Be it known by these presents that I, Arropine (Sieguerauch) of Manti City, in the county of Sanpete and Territory of Utah, for and in consideration of the wood will which I have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints give and convey into Brigham Young, trustee in trust for said Church, his successors in office and assigns, all my claim to and ownership of the following described property, to wit:

"That portion of land and country known as Sanpete county, together with all timber and meterial on the same, value \$155,000; tone horses, value \$500; one bull, value \$40; one ox, value \$50; one calf, while \$51; total, \$50; total amount, \$455,765, together with all the rights, privileges, and appartenances theremute belonging or appertaining. I also covenant and agree that I am the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the said trustee in trust, his successors in office and assigns, against the claims of my heirs, assigns, or any persons whomsoever.

"Sigguerauch (Arropine). persons whomsoever, "Sixquerauch (Arropine).

# "Witnesses, George Snow, R. Wilson Glenn, ohn Patten.

"Witnesses, George only, its of Sanpete: L. John Patten.
"Territory of Utah, county of Sanpete: L. John Eager, County Recorder, Sanpete county, Utah Territory, certify that the signer of the above transfer, personally known to me, appeared this 23d day of December, A. D. 1858, and acknowledged that he, of his own choice, executed the foregoing transfer. executed the foregoing transfer.
"John Eager, County Recorder."

> Cupid Ends a Bentucky Fend. From the Louisville Post.

From the Louisville Fost.

Said a Kentucky travelling salesman in speaking of Kentucky feuds and a marriage that had been reported as ending one a few years since:

"I saw a marriage three weeks ago in a North Carolina cross-roads village that ended what I understand has been a bloody feud between two old families. I was told by a customer of ours that one man on each side had been killed during the frouble which came up over a division fence. But a truce was patched up last spring, and since that time the son of one of the feud lenders and the daughter of another have been "a-keepin" comtime the son of one of the fend lenders and the daughter of another have been "a-keepin" company with each other. This friendship ripened into a love match, which culminated in the wedding. The participants in the fendal fights that had lived to enjoy the mountain scenery were at the marriage. Cupid has done in this instance that which bloody midnight raids, assassinations, pitched buttles, the slug-stored shotgun, and the razor-edged bowle knife have failed to do."

From the New Orleans Times Democrat. A citizen of a small town on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad in Mississippi was in the railroad station a day or two since when the operator received a telegram from this city intended for a merchant of the Mississippi town. The vellow fever seems to be getting ahead nicely," remarked the operator.
"How's that i' inquired the citizen.

nicely," remarked the operator.
"How's that I" inquired the citizen.
"Just got a telegram from New Orleans, and

"Is that telegram from New Orleans!"
"Yes; why!"
"Never mind why. You just keep away from
me. I don't want to get near that there yaller
paper; that's why. And look here, young feller,
if you take any mere of them things you'll get
run out of town, and don't you forget it. I'm
going to report you to the board, you see if I
don't." And away went the panie-stricken innocent, post haste to sound the direful alarm.

From the Numbria Commercial Appeal.

The following is vouched for by F. Makett, who lives in Lefiore county. Miss., near Cane Lake. Mr. Makett went out a few mornings ago to a marshy place that had dried out on account of the continued dry weather, to dig fish bait, and while digging with a grub hoe, to his great surprise instead of finding fish bait he dug up a fine fish that weighed three pounds, and upon examination he found that in the mud for 100 yards around there was a great quantity of trout, white perch, and bass. Mr. Makett carried home a half bushel of the fish, and now, instead of digging bait, he goes out every morning and digs a mess of fine bass. The fish are under the surface about ten inches. From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, it's bad enough for you to come home at this time of night without trying to deceive your noor wife."

"Deceive you!"
"Yes. You know well enough what I mean. I can smell it clear across the room."
"Smell what!"
"Sulphur. Some saloon kerper has been try-

ing to funigate you so I wouldn't catch the smell of liquor."
"Nonsense. What you smell is a disinfected letter from the yellow fover district. I've got it re in my pocket,"
'Heavens! Throw it in the furnace."

## Took Pelson and Called a Doctor. From the Nashrille Banner.

Henry George attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine. He is not the candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, but is an elderly and well-known resident of Johnson City. Mr. George swallowed a large dose of the drug and delivery the state of the drug and the state of the state of the state of the d sent for the physician, saying that he simply wanted the doctor to see him die. Mr. George was saved, notwithstanding his protests against the use of antidotes.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Eating wax candles has killed a Worcester, Eng land, young woman. She ate them in order to im prove her complexion. Dulwich, now a populous district of London, still

has a tollgate across one of its main streets at which toils are collected regularly. Sir Henry Lushington, the oldest baronet in England, died recently at the age of 15 years. His son who succeeds him is 71 years of age. Mr. G. R. Sims, the dramatist, is the author of a

hair restorer which he has tried on himself, as he as seris, with success, and is forming a company to make it known. An Engilsh vandal, caught cutting off gold tassels from the curtains of the late King Ludwig's palace on the Chiemsee in Bavaria, has been sent to jail for

a fortnight for larceny. A requiem mass in an Anglican church at Nottingham was interrupted by visitors to the recent Church Congress held in the town, who protested against it

epeatedly as being contrary to the Book of Comp M. Antoine has decided to be his own manager and has therefore hired the Menus Plaisirs Theatre for the coming season. He will select his plays on the principles of the old Theatre Libre, but will give perform-

ances every evening instead of occasionally One hundred miles of the Uganda Railroad have

once. There remain 300 miles to be constructed before the Victoria Nyanza is reached. The last forty miles were laid down in a little over two months. South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church Proposes \$5 excommunicate total abstainers. The synod has de-

clared "that members who unite themselves with Sectoral societies become unfaithful to their mambership, and if they will not give head after many warn ngs must be cut off from membership in the Church." English jails seem to be no safer than Sheriff Tamsen's. Burglars broke into Holloway Prison recently. ate up the remains of the tions ruor's support emptied his larder, drank his teer less in ; the tap running, and carried off such of his honehold effects as they cared for. The burglary was not niscovered till the women servants arose in the morning. The police have no clue to the burglars.

Pictet, the riumber who was injured in saving life

gold medal for his bravery from the covernment, was recently married in great style. He had ordered a nintherlass mass for the ceremony but the parish as thorities gave him a first-class wordding gratis, d rating the church on t providing not ic. Many of the relatives of the persons burned attend d. "Anonymous" is at in I to have his statue. It will

be set up in Hungary at the explose of Emperor Francis Joseph, being one of a large minutes to be erected to Hungarian worthles. Tile , activaler Anonymous is the unknown notary of Ed who wrote the "Chronicle of Humary" semblance will be as accurate in all case, promitly as in that of most of the rest of the dozen named, though two of the statues will be of Hunja it loans. the national hero, who purped Hungary of the Turks in the fifteenth century, and of Bethlen Protestant prince who fought against the liapsburgs in the Thirty Years' war.